CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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Agricultural Department.

The Old Mode of Farming.

By recurring to the system of farming which was in vogue fifty years ago we shall be able to determine with more confidence whether the business is not of a character which is as susceptible of improvement as any business in the country—and we feel confident in the assertion that very few of the mechanic arts have been more improved within that time than has the art of agriculture.

Improvements in farming, it is true, are not so general as those in the other arts; mechanics associate together and communicate more readily to each other their improved modes than farmers do—we therefore find a far greater difference in modes of farming than in our modes of manufacturing.

DEACON T. BUCKMINSTER'S FARM.

This contained about 250 acres of land which lay in the centre of Framingham. Fifty years ago there was scarcely a house within half a mile of the centre of the town. There was a meeting-house, a blacksmith's shop, but the third building not necessary to constitute a town was not to be seen—there was no *tavern* within half a mile of the meeting-house. Two reasons in addition to this circumstance deterred people from settling near the centre. One, that the land was supposed to be good for nothing—the other, that the old deacon could not be persuaded to sell, fearing if he reduced his number of acres, the food for his eight cows, two horses, and a yoke of oxen would be short; to say nothing of half a dozen sons, and fifteen inmates of the family, including children, laborers, *and hangers on.*

The Deacon's grandfather emigrated from England, and first settled at *Muddy Brook*—now called Brookline, whence he removed to Framingham and was one of the first settlers in that place. He purchased several thousand acres, which extended from the river in a westerly direction, including all the central land, the Pinkey farm of nearly 1000 acres, and the Penobscot lot, consisting of as much more—luckily, the grandfather's title to the Penobscot lot proved defective, but it still he had contended full thirty years at the law in order to satisfy all parties of the right of the case.

But the deacon's acres, owing to the mode of distribution among heirs, were reduced down to 250—and these, if anything—unless it were a few hundred pounds in cash—must serve to maintain a numerous family. On these the Deacon would toil night and day, summer and winter—generally accompanied by his hired men, and sometimes, when the weather was very pleasant, by his *hangers on*, who did not expose themselves in bad weather lest they should injure their health and put their patron to the expense of a physician. But at meal time there was seldom an individual missing, and one long table, with benches by its side, supported a trencher for each individual, who were ranged according to age or degree. These were not so crowded but that room could be made at once for any hungry neighbor or traveller who casually arrived at meal time, and he was placed at once at the right hand of the master and served in all the good things that were hauled from a large three story house.

The Deacon planted over fifteen acres of corn and potatoes every spring, and tilling these kept from idleness all those who loved to work until the middle of July, when haying commenced in earnest. As some fields were kept constantly in tillage and others in grass, the laborers were never required to pick the stones out of a new mown field, and the master was at no expense for grass seed—the carting of the hay was light work, and but little barn room was needed to store that or the grain—forty acres were mowed for ten tons of upland hay—the corn could have been quickly harvested had it not occupied so much ground—rye and oats and barley and flax were sown in the spring on ground that was planted with corn and potatoes the previous year—this was the rotation of crops, and it was the only rotation then in practice.

The pastures were so green during June that the eight cows yielded more butter than was needed in the family at the time, and most of the surplus was sent to market—this, with one or two of the porkers, killed in January, was the only production sent off during the year to a cash market! But how were the laborers and the taxes paid? Out of the corn and the rye and the barley as it was needed for their families. How were families clothed? The females carded and spun and wove winter and summer, and could make as much cloth in a day as they can now procure by the labor of one hour on straw bonnets.

On this farm April was spent in sowing extensive rye fields—May in planting—June and part of July in tilling—the last of July and the whole of August in haying, English and meadow—September in mowing bushes through the pastures—October to corn harvest and cider making—November in digging rocks and making wall—the winter months in hauling rocks and procuring fuel from the woods. Two beef cattle and four large hogs were laid up for winter use.

With these means and this management, it was not easy to perceive how the deacon could contrive to make the two ends meet. Taxes, some articles of clothing, mechanic's bills, store bills, &c. &c. required more cash than the surplus butter of June and the two surplus hogs of January would promise, and many actually thought the good old deacon must run behind hand, notwithstanding all the land and farm tools and cash inherited from an ancestor. But in a lucky hour a number of mechanics persuaded him to lot off some of his distant acres near the vacant centre of the town, and two or three hundred dollars an acre were found very convenient for a farmer who never had reaped one dollar clear profit from it since it had come into his possession.

The deacon was once offered thirty thousand dollars for his farm, thirty acres of which, cleared land, west of the academy, never yielded enough while he owned it to support one cow. This same thirty acres would now support twenty cows, winter and summer, and is probably as productive as any land in town. Had the deacon sold off two hundred acres and confined his labors to the fifty near his barn, his product might have been greater from the field, and twenty-four thousand dollars received for the two hundred acres might have been on interest. The interest on this sum would have been more than the proceeds of the whole farm with all the labor and care bestowed upon it.

There are now not less than sixty dwelling houses, four meeting houses, a bank and two hotels, where, forty years back there was scarcely a building to be seen—and on one spot of level ground may be seen at one view the dwelling houses of fifty subscribers to this paper, and these are not one third of our Framingham patrons.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

In former days farmers had not the remotest idea of changing their lands from grain to grass and then again to grain or to root crops—whole fields were kept exclusively for mowing, while others were kept in tillage; and as the latter required all the manure that it was thought best to save, the old grass fields gave but a stinted harvest. By means of varying our crops we now cut more than ten times as much English hay on a farm as we did fifty years ago. We know of some farms of one hundred good acres which formerly yielded a bare sufficiency of pure English hay to keep a single horse.

Fifth Agricultural Meeting.

We had not room in our last paper to record the names of all the speakers on the subjects before the meeting. Neat stock was the leading article for discussion, though other subjects were called up that the views of gentlemen from a distance who happened to be present might be learned.

DURHAM SHORT HORNS.

The Agricultural Commissioner made many interesting remarks in relation to this breed of cattle—he has seen many lots of them, and he is most decidedly in favor of our native stock for milk and for butter. He spoke of Powell's male, "Bolivar," a breed not remarkable for dairy properties; he said a calf of this breed raised in Lynn weighed 700 lbs. at five months old—another in Rowley was remarkably large, but, as we understood him, this did not prove their excellence. He spoke of the bull "Uncle Jonathan" which weighed 37 hundred and was sent to England some years ago for a show—he was there pronounced as fine an animal as ever was bred.

Mr. Weld of Sturbridge said, large cows give more on good feed than small ones do, but not on short feed—he did not say whether he meant more *in proportion to their weight.* In regard to breaking steers he thought boys *of the right sort* might be allowed to handle them before they were a year old—if more than a year old boys should not break them. He said if they were used properly, on the few first days of yoking with a rope to lead them they would soon become so handy as to be driven like oxen—but that we must not expect too much of them at first—we could not expect them to obey before they could understand us—he was for kind and gentle treatment.

Col. Jaques of Charlestown entertained us again with his views of the right mode of breeding. In regard to the risk of putting a common cow to a large male the Col. said there was no danger in case the male was a *small boned* animal—that there was great risk when the male had large bones and a large frame. The Col. is pretty positive that after breeding in a strict line for nine generations he can calculate with certainty on the qualities which the progeny will possess. He said but very few of the real Durham breed had been imported, and that much depended on keeping.

POUDRETTE MANURE.

Mr. Miner, of New York, formerly the editor of the New York Farmer, was introduced to the meeting by the President—he was requested to give the meeting some facts in regard to the manufacture and effects of this article, which has lately assumed a new name if it has no new qualities. Mr. Miner said he was one of a company formed in New York for the purpose of manufacturing Poudrette from the contents of drains and privies—that the company at first encountered strenuous and unexpected opposition from almost all classes of people—that many declared they would never use vegetables nourished by such kinds of manures—and they seemed to prefer the old mode of filling such matter into the river, thus creating a new nuisance in attempting to be rid of an old one.

Mr. Miner said he would, as far as in his power, imitate a free soil which is always ready to make liberal returns in exchange for what it had received—that as he had derived much useful information from the discussions here, he would attempt to make some return by letting farmers here know how others had succeeded in the use of Poudrette. He said this substance was extensively used in France, in the Netherlands, and in China—and Farmers on Long Island, in New Jersey, and in Connecticut had made extensive purchases of this manure and were warm in their commendations of it—that it had been sowed broad cast and had been put in small quantities in the hill—that one gill and a half was found sufficient for a hill of corn—that a very few bushels on an acre had given large harvests of wheat—that in its powdered state it was perfectly inodorous and might be handled as well as ashes. As to price he said the company sold it at thirty-five cents per bushel, heaped,—that four bushels could be compressed into a barrel, and the price of a barrel, at the wharf is $1 75. Mr. M. was not asked *how long* such a manure would continue to operate—the question was asked whether there was any secret in manufacturing it? He said the company had not yet made public the whole process—that loam, ashes, and other matter of a nutritious nature were mixed with the excrement—that any farmer could prepare for field use all the materials derived from his own premises, but it required more skill to prepare it for transportation. Mr. M. considered one bushel and a half equal to one load of stable manure—(he spoke of the effect during the first season, as we understood.)

MANURING IN THE HILL.

As weighty objections exist against the common mode of putting a large quantity of manure in a hill of corn or of potatoes, this Poudrette will be found useful as a substitute, and as the quantity should be small the same objections cannot be made to it as to a shovel full of common manure—the labor of applying it should also be taken into the account—this may be applied at as small expense as dry ashes, and may be put on soils where ashes do not operate well—it is well known that dry ashes have not half the effect on ground destitute of vegetable matter which they have on green sward—we therefore sold to put ashes in the hill unless the field be green sward or otherwise filled with matter whose decomposition needs to be hastened.

Sugar Beets for fattening Beef.

Col. E. Falkner of Acton, tells us that he has been very successful in fattening a cow, nineteen years of age, on beets and meal. She was poor in the fall, he fed her only ten weeks on about three pecks per day of beets and half a peck of meal. He states that the beef is good enough for an epicure, and that he raised his beets at very little expense—he sowed the seed in drills, and wed the plants twice.—He raised at the rate of eight or nine hundred bushels to the acre. We notice that some farmers are complaining that there is but little nourishment in beets.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Spring Seeding.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir: I have a field of three acres and a half where I planted my corn and potatoes last year. I want to get it immediately into mowing as I value a crop of hay more than a crop of grain as prices now range. Can I, by very early sowing, have grass fit to mow next summer, or must I take the old course and sow grain with my grass seed and then wait another year for a crop of hay?

Yours in haste,
QUANDARY.

Shirley, Feb. 11, 1841.

The English mode of seeding a field to grass by sowing the seed with the grain has been very generally adopted in New England—but since in many districts hay and grass are more important objects than grain, which is poured into our ports at less expense than we can afford to furnish it, we are endeavoring by all methods to keep most of our land in grass rather than in grain. We therefore sow down in the fall when we can clear off the hoed crops, early enough for the purpose, but it is not advisable to sow late in the fall—the grass is too liable to be winter killed, and if it survives it seldom rises high enough the first season for the scythe.

As to spring sowing if we seed down to grass without sowing grain with it the first crop will usually be a crop of weeds—and if no weeds interfere we obtain nothing more than a rowen harvest the first summer. It is better therefore to take a harvest of grain first—sowing it thin that it may not wholly overshadow the young grass and expose it at once to a powerful summer sun when the grain is reaped. If the land is wet or otherwise unsuitable for grain, it may be enriched by summer tilling, turning under one or two green crops, and after haying is over it will be in capital order to be laid to grass without sowing grain with the seed.

Heel All or Foals in Cattle.

Mr. Keith of Roxbury wishes us to publish the following, which first appeared in the N. E. Farmer. He says there was a slight error in that paper in regard to the title—it was printed "heel all or foals in horses."

The subscriber, having discovered certain substances which are an effectual cure for the foals in cattle, wishes to give notice to the public, that he makes them into a salve and prepares it in boxes for delivery at 50 cents per box. As this disease is painful and fatal, if not checked in season, it would be well for all owners of cattle to keep this salve on hand. And if used according to my directions, I will warrant a speedy cure in all cases. For the correctness of the above, I will refer to the following gentlemen who reside in Roxbury. BENJAMIN GUILD.

West Roxbury, Jan. 12th, 1841.

We, the undersigned, do highly recommend the above salve of Mr. Guild, for that dreadful disease in cattle called foals. We have applied it repeatedly, and always found an immediate cure.

John T. Whitemore, C. P. Hartshorn,
Benjamin D. Lyon, Laban Adams,
George W. Main, William Keith,
Aaron Cass, William Mayo,
William Palmer.

N. B.—The salve may be had at the New England Agricultural Warehouse of Joseph Breck & Co., or of Mr. Guild.

New Kind of Grain.

A foreign paper, the Derry Standard, directs public attention to a new variety of grain, of which a trial has been made the last season, in England, out of which a sufficient quantity has not been raised to enable the true test of its future usefulness to be applied to it.

"Last year a mechanic in Bedale, Yorkshire, received a letter from a relative in Peru, South America. In it were a few grains of what he called Peruvian barley, which, he stated, produced two crops from one sowing, in that country, that is, when one crop was reaped, shoots were proceeding from the stems, which the same season brought to maturity.—From curiosity, more than any other motive at that time, these grains were planted in a garden, and those that vegetated produced a number of stems each, which came to maturity. This year not having any place where the grain could be safely sown and taken care of, he was kindly permitted to occupy a bed twenty-one yards long and seven feet wide, in the garden of a lady of fortune in Bedale.—Some more of the grain was sown in a little garden of his own, and the produce of one indifferent head was cultivated in the garden of the Rev. John Monson.—The corn grew luxuriant, and produced from some of the grains upwards of thirty stems; from its great height and luxuriance it suffered from the severe weather in July, but it was cut the tenth of August. There were some green stems, growing from the root at the time, but not sufficient to justify the expectation of another crop in this climate. The grain when standing has the appearance of barley, but much whiter, with a long beard or awn. On being pulled and rubbed in the hand the awn come of with the husk, and leaves the grain bare like wheat, to which it bares then a stronger resemblance than barley, and by some is considered a species of wheat. To show the enterprising and speculative spirit of the English-men, £100 was offered for the produce of the small plot of ground above mentioned, on which the crop, notwithstanding the disadvantage of the season, was very great, but could not be more than six stone. We understand the sum was refused, the owner expecting to get more by selling it in small quantities."

IMPROVEMENT IN THE REFLECTING TELESCOPE. We learn from a Dublin paper, that there has recently been achieved in Ireland a mechanical and scientific triumph, which leaves all competitors behind, and promises to extend indefinitely the glorious science of Astronomy. Lord Oxmantown has succeeded in constructing a magnificent and powerful telescope, as gigantic as that of Sir William Herschell, but without any of those imperfections which rendered the latter literally useless. The capacity of this wonderful instrument had been tested by Dr. Robinson, Prof. of Astronomy at Armagh.

Poudrette.

Mr. Miner of New-York is concerned in the manufacture of Poudrette.

The following is a communication made to him on that subject.

SMITHTOWN, MARCH 23, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—I have used poudrette on a variety of summer crops, with highly gratifying results. I regard it as the most convenient and valuable manure I am acquainted with, for all those crops common to our farms, which come to maturity in a single season; such as potatoes, turnips, ruta baga, mangel wortzel, sugar and other beets, corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, summer rye, &c. I do not speak of its efficacy on winter crops, for the simple reason that I have not had it in sufficient quantity to enable me to spare any for a trial on these. I doubt not, however, it will produce an excellent effect on winter wheat and rye, spread on the surface at broad cast, in the spring, and worked in with a light harrow.

For garden vegetables of all descriptions, it is peculiarly adapted by its *immediate* and *powerful effect*, and its exemption from all foul seeds.

The quantity required, per acre, will, of course depend much on the previous condition of the land. One gill to a hill put in with corn at planting, will produce blades of the finest dark green, and of an early rapid and healthful growth, and this too, even though the soil be light and nearly exhausted, by previous cropping. But it must be borne in mind that the roots will soon have extended themselves beyond the narrow limits of the small space where this gill of manure is deposited, and the radicals or feeders which alone imbibe nourishment from the soil, will be seeking it in vain, in the unmanured portions of a barren and exhausted field. For this reason it is advisable, on a poor soil, to make a second application of poudrette, by spreading it on at broad cast immediately before second hoeing, working it in with the cultivator and hoe. The quantity applied in this way may be fifteen or or twenty bushels per acre, or even more, for there is little danger of injury to corn from high manuring, providing it be intimately mixed in with the whole surface soil.

For ruta baga, poudrette has succeded with me, far beyond any other manure.—I select a light soil, (a sandy loom,) and I do not despair of a crop, though the land be very much exhausted. The land must be well prepared by frequent ploughing and harrowing, that the sward may be completely rotted, and pulverized; or if this should have been neglected in the spring, and early part of the summer, plough only a day or two before sowing, and make the surface light and friable with the harrow. Draw light furrows with a plough, not less than three feet apart; sprinkle poudrette in the bottom of these, at the rate of forty or fifty bushels per acre, if the ground be poor; cover it lightly with fine earth, and sow the seed with a drill harrow. The labor of putting in the crop in this manner is not a vast deal greater than that of the mode often adopted, of sowing at broad cast, and the adantages are a better crop, at less than a quarter of the expense for *after cultivation.* The plants are to be carefully hoed and thinned, somewhat sparingly at first, to secure a sufficiency to cover the ground, after the loss to be expected from worms, &c. But when it is desired to produce of a large size, the distance between the permanent plants should not be less than 12 inches. The spaces between rows of course are to be dressed with the cultivator, with which the ground is to be kept mellow and perfectly free from weeds, until the leaves become too large to admit of its use. This mode I have practised with entire sucess. Indeed the only objection his been, my turnips have attained to such a monstrous size as to be unsaleable in market. Mangel, wortzel, sugar, and other beets require a similar course of cultivation.

These hints, though not intended for practical farmers, of whom it would more become me to seek instruction, may be acceptable to some of your friends, who, without having experience on the subject may yet desire to amuse themselves with the cultivation of their own vegetables.

Yours very respectfully,
J. BOWERS.

To D. K. MINOR,

DEAR SIR:—Another year's experience in the use of poudrette, has, if possible, increased my confidence in its great utility. My opinion of its high value on most crops was expressed in a former communication, and has been fully confirmed. The past season I applied it principally on oats and wheat.—It may be sufficient to say the result was entirely satisfactory. Indeed the convenience and advantages resulting from the use of this article are so great that one accustomed to possess them would hardly think himself able to carry on farming without it.

J. BOWERS.

SMITHTOWN, Dec. 3. 1840.

The exports of cotton from Mobile this season, amount to 29,998 bales.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Mr. Pickens' Report.

Mr Pickens, as Chairman of a Committee of the House, has made a long report respecting our relations with Great Britain. This Committee was appointed in consequence of the notes which passed between Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, on the subject of the burning of the Caroline and the seizure and imprisonment of McLeod in Lockport jail.

Mr. P's report embraces questions not submitted to his Committee and discusses the general conduct and character of the British both on our borders and on the ocean. It is considered by many a war report and fears are entertained that the British will so consider it—but it shows most clearly that the ground taken by the British Minister is untenable and that his demand for the release of McLeod is not consistent with the law and usages of civilized nations.

But what shall we say of the conduct of a considerable portion of our population on the borders of the Canadas? Some stand ready at a moment's warning to join the discontented portion of the population of these northern regions in opposition to their lawful government—while another class of our people are constantly advocating and justifying the extraordinary demands of that government upon the United States—We hope we shall be able to avoid a war with that nation and with all others, but we cannot shut our eyes upon the evil practices of the border gentry who dwell on both sides of the Canadian line and who seem to be mutually desirous of bringing the two governments in collision with each other.

To prevent as far as possible any premature displays of bravery the government should have a small regular force stationed at proper points, and order prudent commanders, not only to guard our frontiers and punish aggressions from beyond the line but to keep an eye on our own people and prevent their meddling in affairs with which they have no concern. In a time like this some preparation should be made to put our country in a better state of defence; and a small regular force on our borders would aid our negotiations while it would tend to check the chivalry which is so often displayed without advantage on our northern frontier.

Premiums on Farms.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture have made the following award as published in the N. E. Farmer.

First premium of $200 to Abel Moore of Concord.

Second premium of $175 to Paoli Lothrop of South Hadley.

The third premium of $150 was divided between Fitch Winchester of Southboro', and Wm. Salisbury of Groton.

The fourth premium of $100 was divided between Zacheus Reed of Westford, and Roswell Converse of New Braintree.

Mr. Moore's statement of his mode of cultivating is also published and is quite interesting—he has obtained one or two premiums from the Middlesex Society and he deserves them all—Mr. Reed has also obtained the first premium on farms from the latter society, and from what we know of his skill in cultivation he deserves both. Mr. Winchester is also a zealous and successful cultivator—we shall publish the substance of their statements as soon as we can obtain copies.

Latest from Washington.

On Tuesday last the Senate was still engaged in discussing the Bankrupt bill—Mr. Nicholson the new Senator from Tennessee, wished the amendment might prevail which would include Corporations as well as individuals—he said there must be power somewhere to prevent such an excessive issue of bank paper—that when the powers of the state government came in collision with those of the general government the latter must prevail. Mr. Calhoun denied this doctrine and cited instances to show that it would prove destructive to state rights.

The House has been engaged in passing appropriation bills.—Mr. Fillmore of N. Y. argued the necessity of an appropriation to fortify and guard our northern frontier—the House agreed to his proposition by a great majority.—A committee was finally appointed to enquire into the expediency of the measure.

Gen. Harrison in the Capitol.

On Monday the new President visited the Capitol and was received with marked attention in both Houses. Mr Calhoun greeted him cordially—Mr. Benton and many of the Administration members came forward and welcomed him—the President of the Senate received his old Commander with a hearty greeting. He and his suite dined at the White House last week by invitation of President Van Buren—all passed off cheerily.

Couch Grass—or Witch Grass.

We copied last week from the Yankee Farmer a letter of a correspondent of that paper in which the writer stated that he had made trial of the mode recommended for killing Witch Grass and did not succeed. The editor of that paper wishes us to say that his correspondent did not pursue the course which he prescribed—that his directions were to plough the ground in ridges, and not lay it flat, to let the winter frosts kill the grass.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE. An incorrect statement on this subject has had its day in several papers, and by some accident was copied into our last number without our knowledge. The expenditure of eight thousand dollars was for three years instead of one.

DEBT AND CREDIT. Delaware is said to be entirely out of debt, and has cash in store.—All we have to say is, as debt and credit are correlative terms, if she is out of *debt* she is out of *credit*.

Sixth Agricultural Meeting.

On Thursday evening the farmers held their sixth meeting—the Hon. Mr. King presiding.

Mr. Colman made a few observations on several breeds of swine—he said the Byefield breed was first brought to notice by a connexion of his who purchased one animal of a woman in Byefield—our readers know that this has been very celebrated in New England. He said the Chinese breed was next introduced—from the best of our recollection this must have been 45 years ago. Next came, he said, the Bedford breed, raised in England by the Duke of Bedford. Some of this stock was sent over to be presented to General Washington, but the person to whom it was entrusted thought he could do better than to execute his commission and he sold it. He said the Berkshires were brought over by an English farmer who settled near Albany—that Mr. Cushing of Watertown has some of this stock crossed with some which he procured from England—that Mr. Phinney of Lexington thinks highly of the cross of the Berkshire and the Mackay breeds. Mr. C. thought pork could be afforded at six cents when corn was seventy cents per bushel because of the great quantities of manure which could be made from the hogs.

General Lowe, of Boxford, keeps sheep and thinks them profitable as any stock he can keep. He said he had seven black lambs last spring though their ancestors for several generations were white. He could not account for this otherwise than from the sympathy they might have with some of the Massachusetts legislators. From this the General touched on the best modes of breaking and driving teams—and he told a remarkable story of a team of women in Boxford—he said a woman there held the plough and her two daughters drew it where the furrow was light—that they hired the mowing done on their farm and then they took the whole care of the hay. He did not state what *breed* this family originated from, but he ascribed their great strength to their loose dress, (not loose habits) and he thought the whole species would be much improved by abandoning their tight lacing. Gen. Lowe was here called to order, but as the subject for discussion was live stock he was allowed to proceed.

Col. Jaques was called on to make some explanations of former statements. In regard to horses he said he selected those with light heads—neck rising direct from the shoulders—ribs bowing—long line from hip to rump—a straight back—legs short below the knee, if long the horse could not well command them, chooses legs in which he can see the cords—a round hoof—horse of middle size, 15 hands high and ten hundred weight. He said in regard to breeding in and in, as it is called, he had some doubts—that Col. Thorndike imported the *Fill-pail* Bull and he was suffered to run for years with the Colonel's stock on an island and no deterioration was perceived.

Mr. Cole observed that like produces like and he recounted over to us the noted experiments which some Frenchmen made many years ago showing that the progeny would be male or female according to the age and strength of the sire.

Col. Jaques said he had made a vast number of experiments and he could never determine on what principle the sex of the progeny is founded.

Mr. Weld of Sturbridge, said, we ought to propagate that kind of stock which is most suitable to our farms. That the high bred animals would not do well on poor keeping. He keeps 50 to 60 sheep on low land hay—He prefers three-fourths or seven-eighths merino, crossed with our native sheep—to the full blood merino—he obtains three to three and a half pounds of wool from a sheep. He said many people raised their early calves without regard to the excellence of the ancestor, but he chose to raise the best even if they came late in the season—he said there is a great difference in the sprightliness of calves at five or six weeks old, and that none but the most active should be kept—he thought our native stock preferable to any foreign which he had seen. He said he chose to let calves suck for several weeks, or if he gave them milk to give them good new milk.

Mr. Paoli Lothrop wishes us to correct our report of what was said at the last meeting by W. Lothrop—he spoke of a small race of *horses*, not *cattle*, that is kept on Nantucket island. He also says his own calf at one year old weighed 1020 pounds—whereas our report says it was not two years old and weighed 1010 pounds.

The meeting was adjourned to next Thursday evening when Dr. Jackson will give a lecture on soils and on the best modes of making compost manures—the remainder of the evening will be devoted to the discussion of these subjects by the farmers then present.

A SERIOUS QUESTION. A Dorchester correspondent inquires whether it will prove cheaper to dig rocks out of a garden, or to bury them up? Much may be said on each side of this question.

THE NEW WORLD. This paper has not been received here for three weeks past,—will the publisher explain?

RICH IN HONORS AND IN YEARS. The citizens of Newburyport were on the 8th inst. deprived of the oldest, richest and most honored of their number—the Hon. William Bartlett. He was 93 years of age, and died worth nearly a million, acquired by a long and active life of commerce.

We understand Mr. Bartlett has bequeathed $200,000 to the Theological Institution at Andover in addition to former donations made to the same by him.

A GREAT BORE. A contractor on the public works in Illinois, has patented a new drill for excavating rocks. A fair day's work with one of these drills, and a good horse, is forty-nine feet in the solid rock, or seven holes, each seventeen feet five inches in circumference.

We think this story must be a hoax, if the instrument is not one.

During a fire in Baltimore on Saturday evening, a man by the name of Berry fell from the roof of the house on fire, and was so much injured that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Massachusetts Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17. *In the Senate.* A bill for the punishment of Treason, Arson, and Rape, (reported without amendment)—a bill to unite the Boston and Portland R. R. Corp., with the Boston and Maine R. R. Co.—and a bill to exempt laborers' wages from the Trustee's process (reported without amendment,) severally passed to 2d readings.

The petitions of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Corporation—of Josiah Quincy, Jr. and others—and of the Boston Wharf Corporation, were recommitted to the Com. on Railways and Canals.

The bill to provide for weighing grain, was placed among the orders of the day.

The resolve in favor of giving the Essex Co. Teachers' Association $100 annually for the School Fund, was taken up for consideration, and after some discussion rejected by 10 yeas to 18 nays.

In the House. A few petitions and remonstrances were received and referred.

On motion of Mr. Austin of Boston, the bill concerning the compensation of Sheriffs was taken from the table and put into the orders of the day.

The Secretary sent, in reply to an order of a few days since, a statement of the expenses and receipts on account of the Warren Bridge Fund, which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The resolves calling the attention of Congress to the claims of our citizens for French Spoliations; and the resolves were at last passed.

The House went through the orders of the day and then took up the bill concerning sales by Guardians and others. Mr. Stevenson of Boston, opposed the bill, but it appearing that a statement of facts—from one side of the question—had been this morning circulated in the House, to give an opportunity to the other party to make a similar statement, on motion of Mr. Colby of New Bedford, the bill was laid upon the table.

The House then took up the bill concerning the competency of Witnesses and Jurors, and Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable, who introduced the bill, entered upon the general argument for allowing Atheists to bear witness and to sit as Jurors, but in the course of his remarks he gave way to a motion to adjourn, and the House adjourned about 2 P. M.

The House met at 3 1-2 o'clock. After some preliminary business, the House took up the orders of the day, and Mr. Hinckley resumed his argument upon the bill concerning the competency of witnesses. When he had finished, Mr. Walley of Roxbury, moved the previous question, but the call was not supported, and Messrs. Bartlett of Lowell, and Bradburn of Nantucket, Stowell of Peru, Lawrence of Boston, Walley of Roxbury, and Lincoln of Worcester, followed on one and the other side.

On motion of Mr. Hall of Boston, the yeas and nays were then ordered, when the question should be taken.

Mr. Austin of Boston moved indefinite postponement, and on that the previous question being put successively, were decided in the affirmative by large votes.

So the bill was indefinitely postponed, and the House adjourned at a little before 6.

THURSDAY, February 18, 1841. *In the Senate.* The following engrossed bill, which originated in the Senate, passed to be enacted: A bill to reduce the capital of the Market Bank; and a bill concerning the Housatonic River Turnpike.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, the Committee on the petition of the Western Railroad Corporation, was directed to ascertain the number of stockholders in said corporation, and how many of the shares of the capital stock now remain in the hands of the original subscribers for the same; also, what measures, if any, ought to be adopted, that the shares in the capital stock of said Corporation belong to the Commonwealth may be represented in the election of officers and other transactions of the corporation.

The bills concerning the militia, and concerning costs in criminal prosecutions, were passed over.

The bill to incorporate the American Powder Company was read again and passed to be engrossed, in concurrence.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Bird, of Foxborough, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to consider the expediency of providing by law that property in dams and reservoirs shall be taxable in the towns where the same may be located.

On motion of Mr Kinnicutt, of Worcester, ordered, that Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, be assigned for the choice of U. S. Senator, in the place of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Adams, of Boston, from the Committee to whom was referred the Governor's message and certain resolves from the States of Indiana and Vermont, in relation to the Northeastern boundary, made a report accompanied by resolves, asserting the rights of the United States to the disputed territory. Read and ordered to be printed.

Municipal Court.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE. A letter was received by Mr. Parker on Tuesday evening from Dr. G. D. Shattuck, stating that his cook had picked up a package in his yard containing a quantity of Bank bills, rolled up in an advertisement of Mrs. Ruth Wheeler's. In the package was a piece of paper, on which was written, "don't imprison Gardner, he is innocent." The bills were rolled up in a small parcel, and tied round with narrow strips of cotton cloth, and a $100 bill of the North Bank loose.

Mr. Parker read the letter in court yesterday, and Dr. Shattuck and the cook, whose name is *Alice Spinney*, was sent for. They appeared and testified to the facts contained in the letter, and the money was handed over to the Sheriff, who counted it and found there was just $1400. The amount for which Gardner was convicted of stealing was about $1794. We understand that he has made some desperate efforts to evade the punishment of the law. He was on Tuesday surrendered by his bail, and confined in jail, where he will await his sentence, which will be passed as soon as Saturday.

Mr. Eveleth the Sheriff, certified to the amount of money in the package, and further, that by the direction of Samuel D. Parker Esq., he had made a special deposit of said money subject to the order of this court.

Mathias Varina was put on trial for an assault and battery on James Brown, capt. of the schooner Hero. The circumstances of the case have been so frequently stated in our reports that we deem a detail of the testimony hardly a matter of interest to the public.

Mr. Brown's statement of the affair differed in no essential particular from the statement we have already given.

Mr. Rantoul, counsel for Varina, commenced his argument at half past 3 o'clock, and addressed the Jury with his usual force and ability for two hours. Mr. Parker followed, leaving "not a stone unturned" which might have weight with the jury, and tend to the conviction of the prisoner, for such a gross outrage and attempt on the life of an individual, according to the testimony offered.

The case was given to the Jury at six o'clock last evening, and after being out about five minutes, they returned with a verdict of *guilty*. The Court adjourned till Monday next, when sentence will probably be passed upon the prisoner. [Times.

The weather was so cold in Texas during January, that many valuable horses and cattle perished. A young man named Wm Johnson perished with the cold.

Shocking Affair.

About 1 o'clock last Saturday night, the house of Mr. Welch, four miles west of Paris, Ill. was attacked by a party of five persons, with their faces blacked, and otherwise disfigured to avoid detection. Mr. Welch received the contents of a rifle (supposed to have been fired through the window) whilst lying in bed; when the door was broken open, the defence of the family entirely devolved upon his wife and his son (a lad of 16) the balance of his household, consisting of children under 8 years of age. As soon as the party obtained entrance, a person who proved to be Geo. Redman, a neighbor, rushed upon the elder Mr. Welch with a butcher knife; but before he could accomplish his diabolical purpose, young Welch knocked him down with a stick of wood, and followed up his blows until he broke the assassin's skull in several places. Redman lingered until Sunday evening, when he died of his wounds. Whilst the boy was successfully defending the life of his father, Greenup James, one of Redman's accomplices, attacked Mrs. Welch, first by firing at her in bed, and subsequently, with a large hickory club, prepared for the purpose. Mrs. Welch with more than Spartan bravery seized the tongs, knocked down her assailant, and finally, succeeded in disabling him so as to prevent his flight, and render his efforts impotent and harmless.

During the progress of the affair, three of the party (two of whom are supposed to be the son and brother of Geo. Redman) fled; and young Welch (leaving his mother to take care of G. James, and prevent his flight (went to Paris and procured medical aid for his father who was nearly exhausted from the loss of blood caused by his wounds. Mrs. Welch, in the mean time attended well to the safety of her charge, paralyzing his efforts at flight by applications of her trusty weapon.

Though badly wounded, it is believed the elder Welch will recover, as the ball has been carefully extracted. Mrs. Welch and her son (through a singular interposition of Providence) are entirely free from injury. A younger son (a boy 7 or 8) was wounded in the head during the affray, by one of the assassins, although not dangerously. This shocking attempt to murder a whole family, originated, it is supposed, in a misunderstanding or family quarrel of some months standing.

G. James is secured in the Parish Jail, and the officers of justice are in pursuit of the other accomplices of Redman, but at the last accounts nothing has been heard of them.

Burglars Arrested.

It will be recollected that several burglaries have been committed of late in our city, the most extensive of which was committed in the store of James M. Beebe & Co., Hanover street. Last week the officers became possessed of the prime mover in these transactions, by arrest, or by his voluntary submission to justice; who stated that there were several concerned, and expressed a willingness to turn states evidence, reveal the names of the gang and assist in their arrest. Messrs. Hunt and Loring took the young man to New York, where they succeeded in arresting a man and woman, and finding a large quantity of silk &c. of the goods taken from the stores on Hanover street. Having placed their prisoners in close quarters at New York, and securing the property they returned to this city with the young man. They will immediately obtain a requisition from Gov. Davis, and proceed to New York and bring the prisoners here for trial. This is the same gang who set fire to the building on Washington St. a short time since, and have committed other depredations of like nature. [Mail.

The Ton of Silver Plate.

The service of plate which the Directors of the United States Bank, gave Mr. Biddle as an extra reward for the great benefits which he conferred upon that Institution, has always been deposited in the vaults of the bank for safe keeping except when Mr Biddle had some great occasion on hand. It is said that the other day, Mr. Biddle sent for the plate, but was told that it *had been placed to his credit.* It seems that after all the denials, the bank is an immense loser by Mr. Biddle. Mr. Cowperthwaite's affairs are in a very questionable position, and as to Mr. Jaudon, it is said that his charge for services is some £60,000, or three hundred thousand dollars. The grand business of all hands seems to have been to fill their pockets. A committee are now investigating thoroughly into the affairs of the Bank, and a report may be expected from them in April. [N. Y. J. Com.

A LIFE SAVED. A man named Wright came to this city on Tuesday last, attended by two young men who had him in charge, and brought him here to receive medical aid, he being in a precarious state of health. One of the young men left him in charge of the other, in the building of the Lowell Railroad Co., to go and procure a physician. While absent, the invalid ran to the dock and jumped off into twelve feet of water. Ropes were immediately thrown to him, but he refused to grasp them. After several attempts to rescue him, a young man whose name is GEORGE S. FOGG, leaped into the water, fastened a rope to his body, and had the gratification to see the sick man safe on the dock before he left the water. Such a praiseworthy act as this should be commended by every benevolent individual, and Mr. Wright's friends, we have no doubt, will bestow upon Mr. Fogg their warmest thanks. [Times.

After many conjectures in regard to Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, some little reliance may be placed on the following information from the National Intelligence of Saturday last,—

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, of the State of Ohio.

Secretary of War—John Bell, of the State of Tennesee.

Secretary of the Navy—George E. Badger, of the State of N. Carolina.

Postmaster General—Francis Granger, of the State of New York.

Attorney General—J. J. Crittenden, of the State of Kentucky.

Shocking Death.

The Gloucester Telegraph gives the following account of the death of a child in Gloucester:—

"On Sunday last, Mary, the youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Proctor, Jr. aged eight years, was left in company with her sister, about ten years of age, in a room where there was a cooking stove, the doors of which happened to be open. The child, in reaching for something across the stove, caught her apron on fire, and her sister not having sufficient presence of mind to envelope her in something that would extinguish the flames, ran to the neighboring house for assistance, and before it could be obtained, being 8 or 10 minutes, the child was literally roasted alive! She survived about 20 hours, in great distress.

CONCORD RAILROAD. The Concord, N. H. Railroad Corporation was organized at Concord on Friday last, by the choice of the following board of directors:

Hon. N. G. Upham, Joseph Lowe, and Charles H. Peaslie, of Concord; Charles H. Atherton, and Peter Clark, of Nashua; Josiah Stickney, and Addison Gilmore, of Boston.

We understand that the whole stock to which the subscription was limited, $500,000 is taken up by responsible persons, and that there are many applications from persons desirous of taking stock. [Advertiser.

COM. JOHN DOWNES has been detached from the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and Com. Read, it is expected, will succeed him in command.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY. A Philadelphia paper says some thieves stole a horse and a set of Dearborn harness, a few nights ago, from the stable of Mr. Felton, on the Frankford road, about three miles from the city. They then stole a Dearborn from a neighbor, geared in the horse, and drove off to upper Dublin township, where they stole twelve bushels of clover seed from Mr. I. Thomas' mill. The Dearborn, however, broke down, and they were obliged to abandon their plunder about thirteen miles from the scene of their first depredation, where it was found by the respective owners the next morning.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. A meeting of the General Committee having charge of the project for the construction of a Railroad from Hartford to Springfield, was held at Hartford on Wednesday last. Owing to the depth of snow in the woods, the contractors who are to make proposals for grading the road were not quite ready. The General Committee intend to make their final report in about two weeks, at a public meeting to be held in Hartford. The engineer reported on six routes. The entire expense, exclusive of cars and locomotives, will not exceed $400,000.—Amount of excavation, light, without a "hard cut." [N. Y. Jour. Com.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK. The Railroad Bank, in this city was entered, last Saturday night, by means of false keys, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to enter its vault. The outer door of the vault, upon which there were two common large iron locks, was opened. The inner door was protected by one of the Andrew's patent locks, and although the thieves succeeded by the aid of a drill, in getting out four of the bolts which fastened the lock to the door, they were still unable to get the lock off, and, consequently, failed to obtain admittance to the vault. [Lowell Journal.

PERILOUS SITUATION. On Friday night two men set out in a batteau in the Delaware, to row out to a schooner which was lying in the stream, but when a little distance from the shore, were carried down by the ice, in which after a short time, the boat became completely fast, and in this state they remained until early in the morning, when they were observed, and the State Rights steamer put out and rescued them. when taken on board they were frozen stiff, and life was nearly extinct, but after continued judicious exertion, they were recovered. [Phil. U. S. Gazette.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MILBURY. We learn through Mr. Leonard, of the daily express on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, that at the Scythe Factory of Messrs Hale, Whipple & Waters, on Saturday, as one of the workmen was attending to the grinding of Scythes on a new stone, by water power, the stone split, and one part of it went through the floor overhead, and another part struck the man so violently, that he died of his wounds the next day. The name of the sufferer was John Sottel. He has left a wife and two children.

A case in which a husband was sued for articles furnished his wife, after she had quitted his "bed and board," was tried in New York on Wednesday last. Judge Inglis charged the jury, that if a wife leave her husband of her own free will, he is not even liable for her necessaries. But if he drive her out, he is in effect giving her a bill of credit upon the world, and she binds him by all the necessary contracts she makes. The jury returned a verdic for the defendant—the husband.

MORE MILITARY ARDOR. Ensign Graham, of the U. C. incorporated Militia, and Master Wood a sprig of valor and gentility, were to have fought a duel near Detroit, on Friday last.—They were, however, frustated in their design by the civil authorities, by being bound over to keep the peace and preserve their Caputs.

A man fights duels *for fear* he should be thought a coward!

CHURCH ROBBERY. St. Luke's (Episcopal) Church in Germantown, Pa., was broken into by boring the door of the vestry room, on Wednesday night last, and robbed of pew carpets and cushions, prayer books, surplice, &c. The most valuable portable property had been removed. This is the third sacrilege suffered by this church.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A SPECULATION.—The following advertisement under the head of Wife Wanted is in the Batesville (Ark) News: "Any gal what's got a bed, Calico dress, Coffee pot, and skillet, knows how to cut out briches, can make a huntin' shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my services till death parts both on us."

A LONG TERM.—A mulatto boy, named J. Hawkins, a convict in the Maryland penitentiary under sentence of 14 years, of which he had served one, was on Saturday convicted at Baltimore of an assault with intent to kill a fellow convict, named Jesse Evans, and sentenced therefore to an additional 14 years; making altogether a continuous imprisonment of twenty-eight years.

A PRETTY GOOD NAME. Yesterday, a witness, in alluding to the prisoners' *dock*, in the Municipal Court, called it a *pew*, whereat the learned ones laughed outright. But, after all, the name was right enough, for it has contained many a poor penitent, under conviction. Few meeting house pews, we ween, have held so many in our day and generation.

A KIDNAPPER CAUGHT. A man named James H. Wilson was arrested at Philadelphia, on Friday last, charged with having been an accomplice with one Griffin in kidnapping three young negroes from Newcastle, Del., for the purpose of selling them for slaves in Virginia. Wilson is a resident of Fettersville, New Jersey, where he is the owner of several oyster boats.

SAD ACCIDENT. The last Galena Gazette, says, that on the 30th ult, a two horse mail stage, which runs between that place and Dubuque, while on the Mississippi, broke through the ice, and the mail, horses, carriage and a passenger named Taylor, all went to the bottom.

RAIL ROADS. There are 3319 miles of railroad in use in the United States, constructed at a cost of $86,000,000, and yielding an average of about 5 1-2 per cent; 1802 miles more are in progress of completion; and the whole number of miles projected, including finished and unfinished and routes examined, is nearly 10,000.

DROWNED. Mr. Charles Reed fell from the bow of the whale ship Japan, at Edgartown, on the night of the 14th inst. and was drowned. He was a carpenter, and had just arrived in the Japan from a whaling voyage. He belonged to Woburn, and was only 26 years of age.

FOUL MURDER. A man named Wm. Cook in Van Buren county, Arkansas, recently murdered a young man, who had not injured him, named McNance, merely, as he said to see how he would feel after shooting a man. The sum of $500 is offered for his apprehension.

CITY MORTALITY. The City Inspector reports 140 interments in this city last week—men 24, woman 38, boys, 45, girls 42.

In Philadelphia there were 100 deaths—adults 48, children 52.

In Boston there were 31 deaths. [N. Y. Sun.

On Friday morning at Poughkeepsie, the thermometer stood at 13 *degrees below zero.*

From Florida.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the sixth inst. says:—

"A letter from Jacksonville, to a member of the Legislative Council, says that Col. Harney had just arrived from St. Augustine, with 10 Indian prisoners, and some negroes. The Colonel had hung fifteen warriors.

News has also arrived from Gen. Read's party, engaged in scouring the country between the Oscilla and Suwannee. He had captured fifteen more Indians.

Is it possible that our government will sanction the practice of hanging prisoners of war?

THE RISING GENERATION. About 500 young robbers, it is estimated, daily perambulate the streets of N. York, stealing every thing they can lay their hands on. Another detachment visit the *auctions*, cut the bags, baskets and barrels, and carry off an immense quantity by the "*homeopathy* principle," of a little at a time. Another set steal the mechanics' tools, nails, lead and other articles from public and private buildings.

FIRE IN SUDBURY. The Store of Gardner Hunt & Co., situated near the mills in Sudbury, took fire last Sabbath at about 10 o'clock, A. M., and together with a large stock of English and W. I. goods, and some furniture, was destroyed; the whole being valued at about $10,000—$7,000 was insured on the goods.

ROBBING A BOARDING HOUSE. A nice young man, apparently a gentleman, took board a few days since in a private boarding house in Philadelphia, but brought no baggage. The second night, he entered the rooms of his fellow boarders, opened their trunks, robbed them, and then decamped.

Two brothers named Hardnuck the one 32, the other 28, were drowned in Baltimore on Friday evening. They belonged to the Bremen barque Atlantic, and were returning on board both intoxicated, when one fell into the water and the other jumped in to rescue him, and both were drowned.

FATAL ACCIDENT. A young man named Gifford was found dead in a field, in Darthmouth, on Tuesday. It is supposed that he was killed by the bursting of his gun, as that was found broken in many places, beside his body. Mr. G. had been out in pursuit of game.

POKER *vs.* PISTOL.—There was an affray in St. Louis on Saturday between a lumber merchant and a carpenter, the former drawing a pistol and the latter a poker. The man with the poker broke the skull of the man with the pistol. The wound was thought mortal.

A man named Peter Leon has been arrested in New York, for having robbed his employer, Mr. F. Phillibert, Philadelphia, of twelve gold patent lever watches, valued at $800, and $530 in specie. The watches and $479 of the money were recovered.

A gentleman while at the Olympic Theatre on Monday, had his pocket book adroitly taken from his coat pocket, containing $100 in small bills, and a check for $500 on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and other papers. [N. Y. Sun.

STILL PAYING. The Pittsburgh American of the 9th inst., states that all the banks in that city had determined to continue the payment of specie.

FIRE. A fire occured in New York on Monday morning, about 1 o'clock, in the frame building No. 20 Vandewater street, which with most of its contents was destroyed. Another building in the rear was destroyed.

The application of Henry Elliott, of Baltimore, for a divorce from his wife Celeste, the celebrated *danseuse*, has been reported upon favorably by the Maryland Legislature.

LAND IN MARYLAND. A farm in Frederick county, known as the "Belle Air" farm, was sold a few days since, at a little more than $100 per acre.

A scribbler in England, having obtained a pension, somehow or other, gave up writing entirely. A wag remarked that he was become a *pen-shunner*.

A Mrs. Fitchpatric of Brooklyn N. Y., was badly burned on Friday, by her clothes taking fire, that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states that suits are daily instituted against the United States Bank, for payment of its debts.

A NEW YORK PAPER says that a spirited horse was drowned by plunging into the North River—we should call him a *cold water horse*. [Post.

The Union of the Canadas was proclaimed on Thursday last, and the first session of the Legislature will be held at Kingston.

The Patapsco River at Baltimore is entirely frozen over.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Sunday evening, 14th inst. by Rev. Mr. Himes, Mr. Alvan B. Hasty to Euphemia A. Casat, both of Boston.

In Westborough, Feb. 4, by Rev. Mr. Harvey, Mr. E. Bowman to Miss S. A. Miller.

In Northborough, Feb. 10, by Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. J. S Crooks to Miss Emily M. Parker, both of Hopkinton.

In Framingham, Jan. 19, by Rev. D. Brigham, Mr. N. Shotwell of West Liberty, Ohio Co., Va., to Miss M. A. Abbott.

In Oakland, Feb. 9, Mr. Lewis R. Chesbrough to Miss Sarah D., daughter of Silas Shepard, Esq. of Taunton.

DEATHS.

In Hopkinton, 13th inst. Mr. John Gobling, 80.

Lost overboard from ship Triton, of Warren, off Van Dieman's Land, Aug 23, 1840, A. Cornell, of Tiverton, and J. Calwell, of Taunton, seamen.

In Danvers, Serg't L. Winchester, 100 yrs. 8 mos. and 4 days. He was in the French war, battle of Bunker Hill &c.

In Cabbotville, 13th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Bemis, Esq. Jr. 83.

In Concord, Mrs. Lucy, wife of J. Merriam, Esq.

In Salem, 12th inst. Mr. R. Savory, 60.

In Leicester, Feb. 11, Lucinda, daughter of Mr. Morton, 17.

In Holden, Feb, 6. E. Loomis, daughter of T. Davis, 15.

In Westborough, Feb. 10, Mrs, Sarah wife of S. Howe, 26.

In Northborough, Feb. 12, Mr. Benjamin Munroe.

In West Brookfield, Jan. 7, Mrs. H. S. wife of Joshua Spooner, 28.

In Gardner, Feb. 4, Joel Brooks, 82.

In South Gardner, Feb. 3, Mrs. B. wife of Mr. W. Bickford, 64.

In New Braintree, Feb. 2, Mrs. F. wife of Mr. Daniel Martin, 56.

In St. Marys Geo., Jan. 18, S. S. H. Parker, son of Dr. A. G. Parker, of Shirley, Mass., 19.

In Shirley, Mass, Feb 10, widow Lucy Page, Printers in Keene, N. H. &c.

In Rowe, 30th ult. Mary, daughter of Rev. W. Stearns, aged 1 year and 11. mos.

Whole number of deaths in Boston for the week ending Feb. 13–31. Males, 16. Females, 15. Still born, 3.

Of Consumption, 5, scarlet fever, 1, brain fever, inflammation of the stomach, 1, small pox, 1, rheumatic fever, 1, fits 3, suicide, 1, anæmia, 1, fracture of thigh, 1, long fever, 2, influenza, 1, dropsy on the brain, 1, typhus fever, 1, infantile, 2. liver complaint, 1, pleurisy, 1, insane, 1, dropsy, 1, whooping cough, 1, inflammation of the brain, 1.

The Cultivator circulates extensively y town in Massachusetts, and has a irculation in every State in the Union, larly in the New-England States, which it a superior channel for advertisers.

ostmaster may enclose money in a letter to the r of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a son, and frank the letter, if written by him-

subscribers may not be aware of the above n. It will be seen that by requesting the ter where they reside to frank their letters ng subscription money, he will do so upon be- fied that the letter contains nothing but what the subscriptions.

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given subscribers that have been deceived by representations of agents an opportunity of p for the last year at the advance price. In r terms must be strictly adhered to, which are on every paper.

yments will be expected in future at this of-

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

IEW OF THE MARKETS.

Boston, Feb. 20.

ls. Nothing doing. No arrivals of either de- n, and quotations quite nominal.

ee. The transactions of the week are of little nce and are comprised in the following par- 0 a 2000 bags Porto Cabello, 11 a 11½c, 6 00 bags St. Domingo, 9½ a 9¾c; 150 do Aux 9¾c; 400 do Java, 13¾c, 6 mos. Some small auction, Cuba, 9¾c; Porto Cabello, 10¾c, 4

h. The transactions of the week do not ex- 300 a 2000 qtls of all descriptions, taken princi- om stores. There have been no sales of Mack- d but few in market; prices are deemed en- nominal.

y. The business of the past week has been quite , and the stock, owing to mild weather, has accumulated. A large sale was recently made ernment, at $14 per ton.

les. There was an arrival at Salem this week n 12,000 Montevideo; a part, we understand, viously disposed of, at a price not public, and e balance to tanners in the neighborhood, at e weight to average 22 lbs, 6 mos; 150 Bahia, tion, at 10½c, 4 mos.

ps. Moderate sales for the growth of 1836, 35 sales for exportation of the crop of 1846, 10c, 37 at 12½c per lb.

n. The market remains without any supply of able and Swedes in first hands. Small sales Old Sable at $105 per ton, 6 mos.

lasses. The only operations of any impor- consist in the late importations of Cuba distil- ualities, and a few parcels from store, comprising about 1500 hhds, at 19c, 6 mos, and part an ex- scount for cash; 150 hhds new crop do, 21 a 22c, ll part only taken at the former price; 100 hhds um, 20½c; Trinidad, new, 26c, 6 mos. A sale ction, 15 hhds prime Cuba, sweet, 21½ a 21¾c per 4 mos cr.

. The market has sustained no material altera- n the quotations of last week. Small sales Olive 0, and Linseed within the quoted rates. Noth- ing in manufactured Sperm beyond a retail de-

ovisions. There have been no operations in rket of any importance, and for Pork, prices g the past week have been very unsteady. Sales ern Mess, $12 75, and Prime, $10 50 per bbl, 4 r. 30 bbls Prime, sold by auction, at $11 per mos. Sales Lard 8c, cash, and 8½c on time.— parcels inferior, 7½ a 7¾c. 200 kegs ordinary r, for shipping, 8½c per lb.

lt. No change exists in the market, the business week being confined to second hands. Sales by n 805 sacks Liverpool fine, $1 63 a 1 70 per bag,

ed. The market remains the same as our last. all lot clover sold at 9c.

gar. The sales of the week have been very lim- the stock being unusually small of all descriptions. boxes Cuba brown, for refining, taken at 7¾ a 7¾c; lo, to the trade, 8 a 8½c; 50 do white, 9 a 9½c. sales by auction consist of 75 boxes Havana white, 0 a 8 80 per 100 lbs; 35 do do brown, 7 75; 25 Coba Muscovado, $6 a 6 25; New Orleans, 6 50 7 per 100 lbs.

ea. There has been nothing doing this week of great importance. Importers are not disposed to e prices, and are waiting for some further intelli- e from China. Small sales have been made by d hands at a slight decline. In the present unset- tate of the market, prices are quite nominal.

Wool. There have been no sales of American, of h importance, since the last report; prices continue The sales of Smyrna, of recent importations, been about 150 a 200 bales, prices not transpired.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

oston, Feb. 20. Flour. Throughout the , the same dullness has prevailed as noticed in er reports, and prices have rather given way.— best brands of Ohio flat hoop, have been sold at and Genesee, $5 25, common, to $5 37 for fancy ds. The stock of most descriptions is large, and ations are quite nominal. Sales of Baltimore rt, for shipping, at $5 per bbl The quantity of n received at this port, in the year ending 31st ember, 1840, was—Genesee, 295,585 bbls; South- 254,774—making 550,359 bbls.

39	449,068
38	379,704
37	423,246
36	418,597
35	408,516

Grain. There were some slight indications at the e of the week, of a little improvement in the mar- for good mealing Corn, but no sales, that we could n, were made over 52c, at which price holders nifested considerable firmness, and some parcels, at, were held for a higher price; the sales of white e been at 50 a 51c. The whole quantity of Corn at does not probably exceed 10,000 bushels. The sactions in Oats consist of Delaware, 32c; com- n Southern, 30c; other kinds, none of any conse- nce in market.

New York, Feb. 17. Flour. A sale of 2000 rels common brands Genesee and flat hoop Ohio for rt to England at 4 75; the demand for Southern is e limited, and the supply of Western Flour is plant; a sale of 250 barrels Georgetown at $5. Grain. No sales of Wheat since our last report; sales of Rye nor North River Barley; a sale of 0 bushels prime Northern Oats, 41 a 42c; 3000 laware, at 27c, both cash; two cargoes of Southern e been taken for distilling at 48c weight, cash. Hay—Sales loose, by the load, were made at 62½ a c per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13. Flour. 3 to 4000 rrels have been sold for exportation on the Delaware 4 75 per bbl; in Broad St. it is held at 4 62½ a 4 75; oice brands sell a trifle above this rate. Grain. Very little has been done lately in Grain of y description; last sale of Oats was at 27c afloat; llow Corn, 46c, white, 43c; Penn. Wheat is worth a 95c, and Southern, 85 a 90c per bushel.

Baltimore, Feb. 15. Flour. The market for ward St. is rather dull, and the store price steady 4 50 for good common brands; we note sales of eral hundred barrels to-day at 4 50, on time, with erest; City Mills is held at 4 62½. Grain. There is no change in the price of wheat; quote nominally at 90c for reds. The last sale of ite corn was at 43c; there is none now afloat; we ote Oats 30 a 31c.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, Feb. 15. At market, 390 ef Cattle, 920 Sheep, and 80 Swine. 90 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We noticed a beautiful yoke cattle, fed by Mr. Sweetser, of Athol, Mass., unu- ally large and fat, which were sold for a high price. e quote to correspond with last week. A few extra ttle at $6 25 a 6 50; first quality, 5 75 a $6; sec- d quality, $5 a 5 50; third quality, 4 25 a 4 75.

Sheep—Lots at 2 50, 2 75 and $3; Wethers, $3 50, 25, 4 75, and $5.

Swine—No lots were sold to peddle; and a few only ere retailed at 5c for Sows and 6c for Barrows.

New York, Feb. 15. At market, 875 head of ef Cattle, including 300 left over last week, 175 from e South, 200 from the East, and the balance from this tate—and 1600 Sheep.

The Beef market was well attended, and 775 head ere taken at 6 50 a 9 25, averaging $7 75 per 100 lbs. Sheep were in fair demand, and all sold at $2 a $6.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13. Beef Cattle, 440 in market, and sales from 6½ to 8c; Cows and Calves, 140 in market; sales from $27 to $35; springers sold from $18 to $27; dry Cows sold from $10 to $17; Hogs, 480 in market; sales from 5½ a 6c; Sheep, 1600 in market; sales from $2 25 to 3 50.

Baltimore, Feb. 15. The market was well stocked to-day with Beef Cattle, but prices are without change; of 330 head that were offered, about 175 were taken by the city butchers at prices varying from $6 for good to 7 50 per 100 lbs for strictly prime; about 80 head were driven north, and the balance remain in the market unsold; live Hogs are selling at about 5 75 to $6 per 100 lbs.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9. During the past week business has been brisker, and though we cannot quote at an advance, prices in most articles seem to be firmer. Hogs continue to be brought in, and are at some 25c higher than former rates; we now quote them at from $3 25 to 3 75 per cwt. Mess Pork is also rather firmer; sales have been made at $10 per bbl, and some have held at 50c higher. This slight improvement may be attributable to the late more favorable accounts from New Orleans. Flour continues at a low rate; sales of Canal inspected have been effected at $3 15 per bbl, but for large lots we must quote at $3 12½ per bbl. The river is fast getting down to a low stage of water; it has not now more than 15 feet in the channel.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	45	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bushel	..	a	50
Beets, per bushel	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " " bushel	50	a	62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	5	a	6
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Parsley, half peck	75	a	1 00
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, each	4	a	6
Horseradish, per lb	8	a	10
Lettuce, per head	..	a	12½

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	1 25	a	1 50
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	25
Lemons, per doz	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a	5
Walnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Chestnuts, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Beans, dried, white, per bush	1 75	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	17	a	22
" firkin	18	a	20
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	9
" four meal	5	a	7
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	16
Beef, fresh, per lb	6	a	12½
Do corned	6	a	8
Do smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, fresh	6	a	8
" salted	8	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	9½	a	12½
" Western, do do	..	a	..
Lard, best, per lb	9	a	10
" Western, per keg	..	a	..
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	12½
Whole Calves	5	a	8
Chickens, per lb	9	a	12
Turkeys, per lb	9	a	12
Pigeons, per dozen	..	a	..
Mutton, per lb	5	a	8
Lamb, per lb	..	a	..

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, " "	..	a	2 50
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per pound	11	a	12½
" Southern, " "	9	a	10
" Foreign, " "	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 00	a	..
Red Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" Southern, bush	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, "	2 50	a	..
Millet "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat "	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs	9 50	a	10 00
Newcastle, do	11 00	a	12 00
Orrel, do	11 00	a	12 00
Sydney, do	9 00	a	10 00
Peach Orchard, do do	10 00	a	..
Peach Mountain, do do	10 00	a	..
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord	..	a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do	..	a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	13	a	14
Pernambuco, dry salted	10	a	11
Rio Grande	13	a	11
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	..	a	..
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	11	a	12
African	13	a	15
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5¾
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
" " " light	..	a	..
" dry	75	a	1 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
" country, per lb	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a	30
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, red, light	24	a	25
" " middling	22	a	23
" " overweight	..	a	..
Boston, " slaughter	22	a	23
" dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper in the rough	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	35	a	37
" " " ½ "	36	a	46
" " " ¾ "	44	a	46
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	80	a	90
Camden	75	a	80
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
" 2d quality	..	a	1 00
" common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	13 00	a	14 00
Good Country, per hundred	85	a	90
Straw	45	a	50

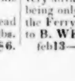
HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	35	a	37
2d " " "	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 220 lbs, cash	2 50	a	2 75

Farm to be Let.



TO BE LET, for one or more years, with the buildings thereon, a large and first rate **Farm,** situated in Chelsea, near the Meeting house—containing 400 acres. The whole of the land is of the best quality, and very productive. It has been occupied for several years, in part, as a milk Farm. For this purpose it is very advantageously situated, the distance to the city being only 3½ miles by the way of East Boston,—to the Ferry, at Chelsea, but 2 miles. For terms apply to B. WELLES, over No. 31, State St.

feb13—4w

Poudrette.

THE New York Poudrette Company offer this valuable article to Farmers, Gardeners, and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer, that contains no foul seeds. It is inodorous, and may be carried on board of vessels or steamboats, in barrels or bags, without offence.

It has been used by many farmers on Long Island, for three successive seasons; and during the past season also, used extensively in New Jersey and some parts of New England—and in all cases where reports have reached us, with entire satisfaction.

A small pamphlet has recently been published, containing letters and statements from those who have used Poudrette prepared by this company—in which are many interesting facts in relation to the manner of applying it, and also as to its relative value with other manures.

This Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in May, 1839, for 20 years. Shares in the Company are *one hundred dollars* each, which entitle the holder to *one hundred bushels* of Poudrette annually, during the term of the charter, *unexpired*, as a *dividend* or *return* for his investment; which, when received, will be in full of all claim on the Company. The dividends are payable fifty bushels *each spring* and *fall*, annually.

Present price of Poudrette 35 cents a bushel—*heaped measure*—and at *this* price, the shareholder will receive back his investment, with *ten* per cent. interest, every four years. The price will more probably be *higher* than lower, as the demand increases.

☞A few shares may yet be had at their par value —which will be entitled to a Spring dividend—on application to the subscriber, at the office of the Company, 120 *Nassau street*; or on the receipt of one hundred dollars by mail, a certificate will be made out, and forwarded according to direction, the same as if the applicant was present.

Shareholders furnish their own bags, or barrels, but their dividends are to be delivered on board of vessel in this city—free of cartage. Purchasers will be charged *extra* for barrels, or bags, but not for cartage, except when two or three barrels only are ordered.

Poudrette is estimated by some as 1 to 14 of yard, or stable manure; and by others as 1 to 16 or 20. Some use *half* a gill, others a *gill*, and others a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn. Some use 25, others 35, and others 40 bushels to the acre of wheat. I should recommend a *gill and a half* to the hill of corn,—a part to be put *in the hill*, at planting, and a part to be put on at *broad cast*, and worked in with the cultivator and hoe, at the second hoeing; and also 30 or 35 bushels to the acre of wheat—one half at sowing, to give it a vigorous start, and the other half in the spring. This depends, however, upon the condition of the land—some requiring more, and others not so much.

⁂ Any gentleman desirous to make an experiment to satisfy himself as to its value, can obtain *one* barrel, containing *four bushels*, by inclosing, *free of postage*, *two* dollars, or three barrels for *five* dollars, or six barrels for *ten* dollars, carefully put up, marked and forwarded according to direction. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau street, up stairs.

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood, that this Company is in no way connected with the "*Urate and Poudrette* Company," or "*Lodi Manufacturing* Company" of *Anthony Dey* & *Peter Barthelemy*, on the New Jersey Meadows.

9w—feb20

Library of Health,

AND Teacher on the Human Constitution, 1841, edited by Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, Author of the Young Husband, Young Wife, Young Mother, Young Woman's Guide, Young Man's Guide, House I Live In, &c., Seventh Volume, Published Monthly—Price $2 a year, in advance, Six copies for $5.

This Family Periodical, having been sustained six years, notwithstanding the commercial embarrassments, may now be considered upon a firm basis. The first number of the Seventh Volume was published on the first of January; and no pains will be spared to render this volume at least as valuable as those of the preceding years, which have been recommended by the Press and many of our most esteemed citizens, as indispensable to every family.

This work discusses, in a familiar manner, all subjects connected with Physical Education and self-management. It treats on the connection of Light, Air, Temperature, Cleanliness, Exercise, Sleep, Food, Drink, Climate, the Passions, Affections, &c., with Health Happiness and Longevity. The work is pledged to support no system, nor set of principles, any farther than that system and those principles can be proved to be based on the laws of Physiology and revealed truth, and on human experience.

The work has been approved by George Combe, author of the "Constitution of Man," as well as by a large number of distinguished men of this country.

The following recommendation received from Dr. John C. Warren:

"The [Library of Health] is, in my opinion, an excellent publication. It seems to be well adapted to aid in the great reform in habits and customs which is now going on in this country and Great Britain; and which, it may be hoped, will extend to other parts of the world. I beg leave to recommend this little work to all who are desirous of promoting their health of body and tranquillity of mind."

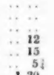
Many of the most respectable journals in the country have also given their testimony in its favor. The following are a very few of them:

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Annals of Education, Abbot's Religious Magazine, Boston Recorder, Christian Register, Zion's Herald, Christian Watchman, Boston Mercantile Journal, Baltimore Atheneum, New York Farmer.

☞The six completed volumes can now be had, bound in neat style for the library. Their market worth is steadily increasing, from the fact that complete sets cannot long be furnished. Published by GEO. W. LIGHT, 1 Cornhill, Boston.

3w—feb20

For Sale,

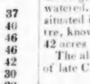


A valuable Farm, in the pleasant town of Springfield, Mass. and possession given the first of April—lying at the North end of the village, on Main street, on the Post Road, about 40 rods North and in view of the great Western Railroad; where are good schools, with every desirable accommodation for a pleasant residence: containing about 90 acres of choice land, 26 of which are intervale, with lasting water in each lot, and a good supply of fruit. The buildings are a large two-story house, well finished—three barns,—corn, wood, chaise, and ice house, work-shop, granary, &c. &c, all in good repair, and will be sold with part or all the land, as may be desired.

Terms of payment satisfactory to the purchaser.

Springfield, Feb. 20—3w* THOMAS BOND.

Farms at Auction.



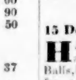
WILL be sold at Public Auction, unless previously disposed of, on Saturday, the 6th of March next, at the house of D. Brigham in Westborough, at one o'clock, P. M., a **Farm,** situated in the easterly part of Grafton, and partly in Westborough, known as the "Jo Whitney" Farm, comprising 85 acres of most excellent Land, with buildings. Said farm is well divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage, and is well wooded and watered. Also, at the same time and place, a Farm situated in Westborough, about one mile from the centre, known as the "Whittemore place," consisting of 42 acres of land with buildings.

The above sale will be made on account of estate of late C. Parkman, Esq., deceased.

C. B. PARKMAN, Executor.

Westborough, Feb. 10. 3w—feb20

Dog Lost.



A large, young, black Newfoundland **Dog,** with a white chest; had on when missed a chain collar, with the owner's name and address. A suitable reward for the dog, or any direct information respecting him, will be paid on application at 32 Summer St., or at T. Gordon's stable, Arch St.

feb20—3w*

William A. Holland,

15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston,

HAS constantly on hand Muskets, Pistols, Double and Single Barrel Fowling Pieces, Powder, Shot, Balls, Percussion Caps, Game Bags, Gun Wadding, &c. &c., all at the lowest cash prices. 4w—feb20

Wood and Coals.

100 CORDS of Nova Scotia **Dry Wood.** Also, Newcastle, Orrel, Sydney, and Picton **Coals,** Red and White Ash Coal for Grates and Furnaces, White Ash Egg Coal for Ranges and Cylinder Stoves, 25 chaldrons of Swansea Coal for Cooking Stoves, a superior article, burns free, and free from smoke. Smith's Coals, as usual, for sale by MOSES FRENCH, JR., Broad St. near the bottom of Summer St. 4w—jan30

The Practical Farmer,

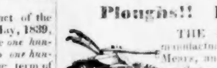
CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office. tf—june6

Pure Blooded Berkshire Pigs.

FOR sale, a **Boar** and **Sow**, about one year old, from Bement of Albany; may be seen at the stable of Loring & Pray, Devonshire St.

feb 13—3w

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

Bone Mills.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **Bone Mills** on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room.

They can be easily kept in repair, and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla and will do the work in the best manner.

Oyster Shells, Plaster, Soap Stone, Bricks, Bark, &c. may be ground by them. Price, $200. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

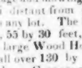
Those who wish to purchase can direct to WILLIAM AFLIN, No. 14½, Westminster St., Providence, R. I., or to the Subscriber.

Ground bones constantly on hand and for sale.

WILLIAM CHACE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841. 6w—feb13

Farm for Sale.



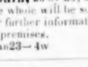
THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises.

STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Farm for Sale.



SITUATED in the town of Medway, on the road leading from the Factory Village to Holliston, and about one mile from the former place. Said **Farm** contains about 35 acres of mowing and pasture lands, well watered with springs, and well fenced, principally with stone wall. The buildings are almost new, consisting of a **House,** 32 by 28, well finished, a **Barn,** 20 by 30, a **Carpenter's Shop,** 20 by 14. The whole will be sold low, and payment made easy. For further information enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

DAVID CLARKE.

jan23—4w

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years. The following, with numerous other certificates from respectable individuals might be presented, but it needs no puffing. The best recommendation is in its use.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch, dated

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1848.

Dr. Jayne,—Dear Sir,—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of the Hair Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it.—If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c., without experiencing much, if any benefit.

Respectfully yours,

S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chesnut Street.

Before Dr. Fitch used this Tonic, his hair began to be gray, but now there is not a gray hair to be found on his head.

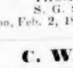
Hair Tonic. We call the attention of those afflicted with premature baldness, to the excellent "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne of this city. Having used it ourselves, we can speak of its virtues by experience, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it an invaluable remedy to prevent the falling off of the hair, and to restore it from a dead, to a fine, healthy appearance. We can also speak from personal knowledge of the cases of two or three friends who were predisposed to baldness, who by the use of Jayne's Hair Tonic, have now luxuriant hair. We have no disposition to puff indiscriminately all kinds of remedies for all diseases which flesh is heir to, but when we have tested the virtue of an article, we are free to say it is good. [Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Jayne's Hair Tonic. We commend to the attention of those desirous of restoring their hair or improving its beauty, to this elegant preparation. We hear it every where highly spoken of, and especially by all who have made use of it, as greatly efficacious in stimulating the growth of the hair, and preventing and curing many affections of the skin. Its virtues are amply and sufficiently proved. [N. Y. Sun.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, Boston. Also S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, Merrimac St. Lowell; and B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton.

dec5—6mo

Deer Island.



TO BE LET, that valuable Island, with all the buildings, known as **Deer Island,** belonging to the City of Boston. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and the buildings will be put in good repair. The dwelling house and buildings connected with it are well calculated for the accommodation of boarders, or for a public house. For terms, &c., apply at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

THOMAS HUNTING, } Committee.
S. G. SHIPLEY, }

Boston, Feb. 2, 1841. 8w—feb6

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12 mo—oct7

Straw Braid Wanted.

500,000 YARDS of Nice **Straw Braid** wanted by E. A. & G. E. CLARK, for which the highest price will be paid in goods, at the lowest cash prices.

Framingham, Jan. 23, 1841. 4w

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.☜

HOVEY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Garden and Grass Seeds, Plants, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality*. Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the *Seeds*. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Broom Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c.	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Rowells, Syringes,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickels, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axe Handles,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scuffles,	

400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

Grass Seed, Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

Seeds put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

Grape Vines of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

Rhubarb and Asparagus roots of the finest quality.

Strawberry Plants, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

Raspberry and Currant bushes of all kinds.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

Dahlias, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

Fruit Trees of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

Agricultural and Horticultural Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the easterly part of Westborough, containing about 130 acres of **Land,** on the road leading from Westborough to Framingham and Unionville, also on the Railroad, with a good water privilege on the same, with good Buildings, well Wooded and Watered, with a good supply of **Fruit Trees.** For further information enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. LUTHER FAY.

feb6—6w*

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of REBECCA GARFIELD, late of Newton, in the county of Middlesex, single woman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to JAMES TAYLOR, *Executor.*

Newton, Jan. 12, 1841. 3w*—feb6

Abdominal Supporter.

Important to Females.

DR. CHAPIN, respectfully announces to those laboring under Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, that his *Abdominal Supporter and Elastic Belt*, which has been recently much improved, will be found to afford the requisite relief, even in the most unpromising cases. It has been favorably noticed in various Medical and Surgical Journals, and has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty of Boston and New York, for its utility, ease, and *simplicity* of application.

The apparatus can be applied as an article of Dress, to preserve an erect form, and may be easily worn and fitted by the patient herself, on reading the directions which accompany the instrument. Its anatomical construction renders it superior to any invention of the kind before offered to the public. It is so adapted that the springs and pads afford very desirable support to weakness in the Abdomen, Back, and Loins, of which complaint is so much made.

Females suffering from debility of this kind, will obtain effectual relief from the use of this instrument, when all other contrivances have failed.

The Supporter and Belt have been employed in a variety of cases with great satisfaction, and in many instances have effected cures. Prices to vary from $2 to $7, according to finish. Perineum, or under strap, (extra) at 76c to $1 25.

☞References will be given to some of the principal Physicians of this city, relative to the utility of this instrument, among whom are Drs. Warren, Channing, Ware, Flint, and others, whose certificates have been received.

LADIES can receive attention from a female, if desired.

N. B. Persons ordering the Instrument, will state the case, and measure directly around, two inches below the top of the hip bone. It can be had on trial, and exchanged until a suitable fit is obtained.

Manufactured and sold by A. F. BARTLETT, Agent, No. 16 Howard, near Court St., Boston.

feb6—3mo

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

Union Hotel---Brighton.

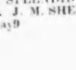
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at Wholesale or Retail, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 42, Washington Street.

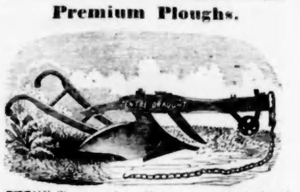
may 9

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

Premium Ploughs.



THE Trustees of the Massachusetts **Agricultural** Society, considering the importance of the **Plough,** appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100,

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' **Patent Centre Draft Plough,** to which the premium of One Hundred Dollars was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received. D. PROUTY & CO.

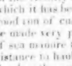
Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

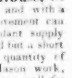
Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument

IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at the corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50.—Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument. ep6m—feb6

Farm and Tavern.

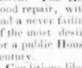




FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisemmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Tavern and Farm For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published. For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

Ploughs.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13

POETRY.

[From the London Spectator.]

The Funeral of Napoleon.

BY R. M. MILNES.

The strongest grow [illegible] in the chill of the air,
The sun looks about with a smile of despair;
'Tis a day of delusion, of glitter and gloom,
As brilliant as glory, as cold as the tomb!

The pageant is passing—the multitude sways,
Awaiting, pursuing the line with its gaze;
'Mid the tramp of battalions, the tremor of drums,
And the grave exultation of trumpets, He comes

It passes—what passes? He comes—who is He
Is it Pleasure too deep to be uttered in glee?
Oh no! it is Death, the dethroner of old,
Who is folded in purple and girdled with gold.

It is Death who enjoys that magnificent car—
It is Death whom the warriors have brought from afar—
It is Death to whom thousands have knelt on the shore
And saluted the ship and the treasure it bore.

What other than Death, in his terrible calm,
Could mingle for myriads this bitter and balm?
Could hush into silence this ocean of men,
And bid the wild passions lie still in its den?

What other than death could have placed side by side
The Chief and the humblest that, serving him, died?
Could the blood of the past to the children atone,
And let each bless the name that had orphaned their own?

From the shades of the [illegible], the palm, and the pine,
From the Danube, the Moskwa, the Nile, and the Rhone,
From the [illegible] and the glaciers, in armaments [illegible].
Come all that have perished for France and for him.

Rejoice! ye sad mothers, whose [illegible] fair years
Have been traced to the desert of life by your tears;
The children for whom ye have hearts that still [illegible],
In this triumph of Death, it is They that return!

And ye [illegible] [illegible] the images true
Of parents that lived and still [illegible] you,
No longer [illegible] [illegible] triumph [illegible]—
In this triumph of Death, it is They that return!

From legion to legion the [illegible] is sped,
"Long life to the Emperor! [illegible] to the dead!"
His prayer is [illegible]—the Hero is [illegible]
'Mid the people he loved, on the banks of the Seine!

On the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
In [illegible] [illegible] can reach;
As [illegible] Greater [illegible] reign
'Mid the people he loved on the banks of the Seine!

[For the Colonizer.]

More Freecorn.

Solomon said that "in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom;" and we dare not doubt it: for the Scripture saith, "he that doubteth shall be damned." Well Sir, Solomon was correct. Just look at the Legislature of Massachusetts for the year 1840. Was there not a multitude of counsel there? And was there not wisdom, also? Solomon was correct. Sir, Forty grave Senators, and five hundred distinguished Representatives, and some to spare! Think of that Mr. Editor.

Well sir, what did the five hundred and fifty odd Representatives of the people do? Are not their mighty acts written in the "Book of the Law" where every one who has the patience to hunt may read them? Yes sir. They spent ninety six thousand dollars of the people's money. That was one of their mighty acts; and that was only their own wages. "The wages of sin" is that passage of scripture will apply to this case, and I think it will.

What more did they do, sir? In three long weeks, at the expense of twelve hundred dollars per day, they did what? They declared that Marcus Morton was duly elected Governor of this Commonwealth! Well done ye five hundred and fifty! Ye did that in three weeks, which any country school boy might have done in three days. Did it not make your backs ache, gentlemen? Aye, and your hearts too?

Again, in a few weeks more, they passed an act providing for the regular inspection of *Clambait*, and that was written in the Book of the Law, at the expense of only a few thousand dollars worth of the sweat of the farmers brow, and you and I Mr. Editor have to pay our part of it.

I tell you sir, they came very near passing an act, that would have permitted honorable Senators and distinguished Representatives to marry ladies as black as ebony if they were not already accommodated by having married white ones. And I am not certain but they would have passed such a law, if the Negroes had not been alarmed, so that they remonstrated against it, and put a damper on this favorite measure for the present. Perhaps the blacks have had "too much little Representative" to support already.

Again, in the course of a few months, to the great astonishment of a gazing world, out bolted a Law, which mangled and tortured the militia, which had been mangled and tortured already without mercy. That law provides that without the aid of either Colonel, Major, Captain or even Corporal, the Assessors of the several Towns and Cities in this Commonwealth, shall enrol a vast military force, almost or quite sufficient to conquer an empire, and return them to Headquarters; and it was done sir. I never felt bolder in my life, than I did, when approaching the age of three score and ten, with my bald head and snowy white locks, with a staff in one hand and a great book in the other, with my two colleagues who were still older than myself, we the Assessors of the town, sallied forth to enrol the militia. I could not help wishing, as we went hobbling along, that our five hundred and fifty Representatives had given us power to *train* the militia as well as *enroll* them; for they certainly need training, and we could have done it to a charm. We would have made them "shoulder firelock" and "charge B[illegible]" to a show. [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the way they have done [illegible] years [illegible] years [illegible], for [illegible], and past! They always leave out all the best and another one for $300.

of it. Our good old minister used to pray every Sunday, in the following words, "counsel our Counsellors and give our Senators and Representatives wisdom;" but the old gentleman is dead and gone now, and I am afraid his prayer is not binding on our Senators and Representatives now. Well sir, the Law provides, that the Governor shall organize a corps of volunteers consisting of ten thousand men, and that they shall be paid five dollars each, yea, fifty thousand dollars per annum, and where do ye think they will get the money to pay them with? Did they forget to think of that too? How amazing economical as well as forgetful our great men are becoming in these hard times. Fifty thousand dollars! I believe they would have got to be pretty *comical* as well as *economical*, if Governor Morton had not *pro-rogued* them right in the hottest of a debate, and sent them home, bag and baggage, Sir.

More in my next.

PUTNAM.

Sherborne, Jan 29, 1841.

Necessaries and Luxuries.

"The luxuries of life must always be made subservient to its necessaries," is a remark of Bordley's, as just now, and as worthy of consideration as it was nearly one hundred years ago; yet how often do we see this order reversed, and the necessaries made to give place to the luxuries. By the term necessaries of life, is to be understood things absolutely essential to the health, comfort, and subsistence of mankind; by the word luxury, those things not requisite to subsistence, health, or comfort,—things, the want of which arises from accidental circumstances, and are usually possessed by few. Thus there are necessaries and luxuries in almost every department of life,—in food, clothing, literature, and education. The bread, the meat, and the water, are the necessaries of food; the mixtures, the condiments, the spice, and the wines, the luxuries; the clothing essential to decency, and protection from the effects of climate, are the necessaries of dress; the fine linen, the embroidered silks, and the laces, are its luxuries; in language, to an American, a competent knowledge of his good old mother English is a necessary, French and Italian, Sanscrit and Persian, are luxuries; and in books, those that relate to his business or profession are the necessary ones; those that serve only to beguile an hour, or assist him in killing time, are the pernicious luxuries.

The history of the world, however, shows that, in the progress of events, articles that once were deemed luxuries, or the property of the few, cease to be such, and are ranked among the necessaries when common to all. Thus meat, a few centuries since, and in many countries now is by the common people deemed a luxury, as it is seen on their tables only once a week; and the well known extent of the wishes of Henry the 4th, for his people, was that every family should have meat on Sunday. Here, meat ceases to be a luxury from its commonness, and takes its place among the necessaries—so with clothing; all the finer kinds of goods, linens, woollens, and silks, on their introduction, were deemed luxuries, and some kinds of them may justly be considered so at the present time, but that is depending on other circumstances, rather than on the fact of their being woollen, linen, or silk. India cottons, fifty years since, were deemed a luxury, but now, when far superior cottons are the product of our own fields and manufactories, they have ceased to be such, and cotton cloths have taken their place among the necessaries of the household. Woollen cloths, made from the fleeces of our merinoes, such as are now worn by almost every one, fifty years since would have been pronounced luxuries of the highest grade, and would justly have had that name, as only the rich and the great at that time could be dressed in broadcloth. Now, when we grow the fleece, and manufacture the cloth, it has fallen from the rank of a luxury into that of a necessary. So we imagine it will be with silk, it, as we hope, its production shall be fully established in this country. It is now perhaps the greatest, certainly the most expensive, of our luxuries; but, as in the case of meat, woollens, and cotton, let silk become a matter of home production, the growth of our own farms, and the production of our own manufactories, and it would at once take its place as one of the necessaries of life, because better adapted for the purposes of clothing than almost any other substance.

Some seem to apprehend that if the culture of silk is successful, the production of the other necessaries of life, the bread, meat, and wool, will be suspended; and the nation will suffer. The best reply that can be made to this, would be an examination of the effect produced on the great mass of the people by rendering meat, wool, and cotton so common as to deprive them of the name of luxuries.—Can a single instance be pointed out where this has been done, in which the mass has not been benefited, and their wealth and their comforts increased? Is there less bread raised in the country, or is meat more scarce than it would be if broadcloths had remained a luxury, and one suit was now, as formerly, made to descend from father to son? No one will pretend it; on the contrary the means of production have increased with the causes that have led to this change in clothing; and we doubt not that should the attempt made to introduce the silk manufacture here succeed as has those of wool and cotton, the same beneficial results would ensue. The capital now sent abroad to purchase silks, would, the most of it, be invested in improvements of the soil, and both meat and bread would be found to be increased instead of decreased. [Albany Cultivator.

Massachusetts Legislature.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12. *In the Senate.* The Senate disposed of a number of papers from the House, in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether any alterations are necessary in the laws regulating bail in civil actions.

The motion to print the report of the Special Committee on the report of the Valuation Committee, was rejected.

In the House. Petitions presented: Of C. Crane and others of Framingham, against the petition of the Worcester Railroad Corporation; of T. Shore and others, for change of name; of the town of Salisbury, against the petition of the Newburyport Bridge; of C. Young and 190 others, against taking tolls on Warren Bridge.

Bills Reported:—Of the Committee on the Judiciary, concerning guardians' sales; of the same committee, concerning estates bordering on high ways; of a special committee, concerning repairing and making highways; of the same committee, concerning poll taxes; of the Committee on Education, concerning the Greenfield Institute for young ladies; of the Committee on Probate and Chancery, concerning the Commonwealth books in possession of the United States Government.

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions be instructed to visit the State Lunatic Hospital, sometime during the present session of the Legislature; that the Committee on Probate consider the expediency of so amending the 10th and 11th sections of the 16th chapter of the Revised Statutes, as to provide more effectually for widows' dower.

Leave was granted to several committees to sit during the sessions of the House.

By a vote of 170 to 160 the House voted to dispense with the afternoon session this day.

The orders of the day were taken up. Bills concerning prosecuting officers; to set off a part of Chelsea; and to incorporate the Williston Seminary in Easthampton, were passed to third readings; a resolve for the purchase of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society, and bills to incorporate the society for the support of widows and orphans of Protestant Episcopal Clergymen; concerning Housatonic Turnpike; to incorporate the Danvers Mechanics' Institute; relating to the evidence of marriage; to abolish the office of clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, were passed to be engrossed.

A bill to regulate the pay of Sheriffs, &c. was passed over.

A bill concerning the payment of clerks in the Supreme Judicial Court and the Court of Common Pleas, coming next under consideration, Mr. Leach of Boston moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. The motion not being sustained, Mr. Upton of Nantucket, moved to recommit the bill. Mr. Kinnicutt of Worcester moved to amend the motion, by adding "with instructions." There was some little discussion about this bill. *It was supported by the Chairman of the Retrenchment* Committee alone, and was opposed by Messrs Austin, Curtis, and Brigham of Boston, Upton and Gardiner of Nantucket, and Colby of New Bedford. Mr. Austin remarked, that the salaries of the clerks were now small enough, and that of those salaries, they were obliged to spend a large part for the purpose of hiring subordinates, the business being more than they alone were able to transact. The remainder of the speakers did nothing but repeat his remarks. The previous question was moved and sustained, and the bill was recommitted, with instructions.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13. *Senate.* Petitions were presented and referred.

Of Alonzo Gray and others, in aid of the petition of the Essex Co. Teachers Association; of Rufus Hastings and others, to be incorporated for Manufacturing purposes in Auburn; and of sundry Gayhead Indians for authority to erect a pond.

A bill from the House to abolish the office of Clerk in the Adjutant-General's office was committed to Messrs. Plunkett, Holman and Childs.

A bill from the House to incorporate the Danvers Mechanic Institute was committed to Messrs. A. Howe, Crowell and Choate.

The "bill authorising the Co. Commissioners for the county of Berkshire, to discontinue a part of the Housatonic River Turnpike, and lay out the same as a common highway," came up concurred with a slight amendment, which was adopted.

The resolve to pay the Clerks of the Legislature was taken up and committed to Messrs. Plunkett, Hubbard and Robbins.

The orders of the day were taken up and the bill to establish a Fire Department in Haverhill.

The bill authorising the Blackstone Manufacturing Co to hold land in this state; to incorporate the Suffolk Lead Works, were ordered to third readings.

The consideration of the report on the report of the Valuation Com. was resumed. The motion that said report be sent to the House was withdrawn. The aggregates of the counties as generally reported, were accepted; and on motion of Mr Washburn, it was ordered that polls be valued at one mill each instead of one mill and a quarter, as valued by the Valuation Committee. Sent down for concurrence.

From the report of the Valuation Com., it appears that the rateable estate in Suffolk is estimated at $110,000,000. The next wealthiest county is Middlesex, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; and in 1841, it is 209,878,329.

If a State Tax should be assessed, Suffolk, Essex, Worcester, Hampshire, Franklin and Plymouth, according to this report would pay less on a thousand than in 1831. The other counties of the state would pay more.

In the House. The House voted to meet hereafter at 10 in the forenoon, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half-past 3 in the afternoon.

The Com. on Accounts were authorized to audit all accounts coming in after Jan. 27th.

The House went through all the undebateable matters in the orders of the day. A number of subjects were then passed over in the orders, as the bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and that of Mr. Hinckley, respecting the Competency of Witnesses and Jurors, because the House was thin, and those interested not prepared for the discussion.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 15. *In the Senate*, petitions were presented and referred.

Of the counsellors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, for additional legislation with regard to the restriction of births and deaths.

A resolve from the House to pay for fuel &c., was committed to Messrs. Wells, Abbott and Perkins.

The bill in relation to recompense to prosecutors, &c., came up concurred with an amendment, which was adopted.

A bill from the House to exempt laborers wages from the Trustees process, was committed to Messrs. Wells, Pratt and P. Howe.

Mr. Washburn from the Com. on the Judiciary reported that the bill to abolish the office of Attorney General ought not to pass. Ordered to a second reading.

The bill to establish a House of Correction in the four western counties in the state, was ordered to a third reading.

The Resolve on the petition of W. F. Otis—and the bills to establish the Haverhill Fire Department—to incorporate the American Paper Company—passed to be engrossed, and were sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Whitmarsh of Bristol, offered the following order:

Ordered, that the Committee on Manufactures consider the expediency of appointing an Inspector General of all cloth sold or manufactured in this State, whose duty it shall be by himself, or his deputies, to measure all cloth offered for sale, whether sold by the yard or not.

Mr. Wood of Worcester, moved to amend the order by inserting after "cloth," the words "tape and bobbin," not carried.

Mr. Wood moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Parishes, of which Mr. Whitmarsh is Chairman—not carried.

The question was taken on passing the order, and it was lost, the Senate appearing to consider that Mr. Whitmarsh was trifling with them in offering an order which he knew was too absurd to pass, and which was invented merely to cast the appointment of an Inspector General for any purpose into contempt.

In the House, A number of bills of resolves were advanced one stage.

The House to-day disposed of the resolve for the compensation of the Ocean and Powow River Banks, for monies expended in retaking fugatives from justice. This is a subject which has become quite a familiar one to those who have been in the legislatures for the few last years. These banks had been subjected to great expenses in bringing to justice certain persons who had counterfeited their bills. They sought to have part of this expense refunded by the Legislature. The sum which the resolve of this year proposed to grant them was $700.

Mr Walker of N. Brookfield, moved to amend the resolve by substituting the sum of $200; but this amendment was rejected, and the House refused to pass the resolve.

The Com. on bills on the 3d reading, reported the bill concerning Savings Banks in a new draft. This bill provides that these institutions may make loans upon bonds or notes with the pledge of the stock of any Railroad Co. whose whole stock is paid in, or sums not to exceed 35 per cent. of the value of such stock; with the exception of Railroads, whose stock is mortgaged, and with the further exception of such Railroads, the stock of which does not command at least its par value in the market. The bill thus reported passed to be engrossed.

The bill for the abolition of the imprisonment for debt, introduced by Mr. Dwight of Springfield, came up for its 3d reading. This bill was discussed to quite a late hour, but before taking any question thereon the house, on motion of Mr. Colby of New Bedford, adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16. *In the Senate.* A petition was presented and referred of the town of Mendon, for reimbursement of monies paid as bounty on wheat.

On motion of Mr. Whitmarsh of Bristol, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of requiring that upon the petition of any corporation to the legislature for aid from the State, by a loan of the credit of the State, or issuing script for the benefit of such corporation, the legislature shall, before final action upon such proposition for the State's credit, submit such proposition to the people, who shall decide or vote upon such proposition at the next general election after the same is thus sumbitted for their action.

Mr. Parker from the Com. on Agriculture, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on an order respecting conferences with agricultural editors.

The bill to abolish the office of Attorney-General was read a second time and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I have to [illegible] to the House of Representatives a letter of the Hon. Daniel Webster, a Senator in the Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States, in which he makes known to me that, on the 22d inst., he shall give notice to the body in which he serves, that his seat will then be vacated.

JOHN DAVIS.

And said message was read and laid on the table.

The President presented a communication from the Adjutant-General, recommending the sale of certain gun houses in Andover and Springfield, in consequence of disbanding of the militia in those towns. Referred to Com. on Militia.

In the House. There were comparatively few petitions, &c. and the House proceeded at once to the orders of the day.

The first subject for consideration was the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Colby of N. Bedford who yesterday moved the adjournment, had said at that time that he did not intend to make a speech on the bill; his object, which he to-day obtained, was to defend the character of New Bedford, and her merchants and ship owners against imputations which had been cast upon them, by gentlemen in favor of the bill, when speaking of the mode of operation of the existing laws, in the relations between sailors, ship-owners and out-fitters."

Several gentlemen followed in the general argument of the bill. Mr. Allen's amendment, striking out one clause, having been withdrawn, but no action was taken upon it. Mr. Park of Boston, moved as an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a bill which was ordered to be printed. The original bill of Mr. Dwight consisted of but three lines, simply declaring that no person shall be imprisoned on any process issued for recovery of debt. Mr. Park's amendment strikes this out, and makes provision that the debtor may at any time after arrest, immediately if he please, upon verbal notice to the party or officers arresting him, have an opportunity to be taken before a magistrate, and take the poor debtor's oath.

The Governor transmitted a communication from the Hon. Daniel Webster, resigning his seat in the Senate of the U. S. after the 22d inst. The communication was concluded by an affectionate address from Mr. Webster to his constituents, on the occasion of thus closing his services in their behalf in Congress.

At about 2 P. M. the House adj.

Proceedings of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, February 10th, was the day appointed for counting the votes for President and Vice President. The galleries of the Hall of Representatives, where the ceremony takes place, were, at an early hour, crowded with ladies; and an unsuccessful attempt was made to admit them to the floor of the House. To the astonishment of the fair auditory, the reply to this gallant motion was an almost universal dissent.

At twelve o'clock, the Senate, preceded by their officers and by the Vice President, entered the Hall of Representatives, and were received by the members standing. The Vice President took a seat by the side of the Speaker, and after the Senators and members were seated, he rose and announced the purpose of the meeting. The Tellers, consisting of Mr. Preston of the Senate, and Messrs. Cushing and Jones of the House, then proceeded to open and read the certificates returned from the several States.

The result of the votes, as declared, is, for President William Henry Harrison, 234, Martin Van Buren, 60. For Vice President, John Tyler, 234, R. M. Johnson, 48, Littleton Tazewell, 21, James Polk, 1. When the result was declared, there was some clapping of hands in the galleries, which was however soon suppressed by a call to order.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Clerk of the House of Representatives announced to the Senate this morning, as soon as the Journal was read, that the House had chosen a joint committee of two to wait upon Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and notify him that he had been declared by the two Houses of Congress elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next; and farther that the House on their part had made choice of Caleb Cushing, of Mass., and Henry A. Wise, of Va., to notify him of the fact. The message was laid upon the table. Mr. Preston, of S. C. having been appointed on the part of the Senate, and with the members of the House having waited upon Gen. Harrison during the day, made the following report as the General's reply:—"That he receives this manifestation of the confidence of his countrymen with profound gratitude, and that he will earnestly devote himself to the discharge of duties it imposes, so as, according to his best ability, to promote the union and welfare of the country."

The Report was read by Mr. Preston and left upon the Clerk's table.

The Bankrupt Bill was taken up and discussed.

In the House the principal part of the time was taken up in the discussion of the Pension Bill.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13. *House.* Mr. Clifford, of Maine, moved to suspend the rules, and that the House resolve itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the consideration of the bill to provide further for the exploration and survey of that part of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States which divides the states of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces.

The motion was carried, and the House resolved itself into Committee.

Mr. Clifford then moved to take up the above bill, which was carried.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, said the sum then appropriated [illegible], was named as the [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] [illegible] pended during the coming year in order to make this survey.

Mr Underwood opposed the appropriation of that amount, as being more than was necessary; and moved the appropriation be reduced one half.

Mr. Smith, in reply, said he did not [illegible] what amount was necessary, but [illegible] dence in the Commissioners, who stated that this sum would be necessary and thought it should be appropriated.

Mr. Hawes of Ky. spoke briefly, indicating that the services to be performed by officers of the United States, H[illegible] $[illegible] sufficient.

Mr. Perkins moved to amend the motion made, and reduce the appropriation to $20,000.

Mr. Pickens said the important consequences that might follow this very matter, of themselves, rendered it a point to make objections to the appropriations on the score of dollars and cents. He advocated all proper economy, thought sufficient money should be appropriated for this object, and the appropriation ought not to be lessened.

Mr. Vanderpoel proposed to divide the difference, and moved that the sum be $50,000.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Tillinghast, Dawson, Curtis and Pr[illegible], the morning hour having expired, the House went into committee, the committee rose.

Mr. Pickens, from the committee on military affairs, on leave, made a report in answer to the correspondence, referred to that committee, between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, in relation to the case of McLeod.

Mr. P. moved that it be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Granger then rose, and in a few remarks, in an able manner, gave his views in relation to this report, and the subject of our difficulties with Great Britain.

Mr. Grinnell moved to lay the whole subject on the table—on which Mr. [illegible] called the yeas and nays. The motion was then divided, first to lay the report on the table, which was carried. The motion then to lay on the table the motion to print was taken by yeas and nays, lost—yeas, 77, nays, 110.

The question then recurred on the motion to print the report.

Mr. Pickens rose and spoke at length on the subject in reply to the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Granger,) in favor of printing the report.

Mr. Granger made a brief rejoinder.

Mr. Adams succeeded, and dwelt on the general subject of our situation with Great Britain, and opposed hastily rushing into war with any country.

Mr. Everett followed him, and entered into an examination of the subject and origin of the difficulty with Great Britain—all the correspondence between the governments in relation to the burning of the Caroline, and wished the report to be re-committed to the committee.

Mr. Fillmore, in a few remarks, supported substantially the same views.

Mr Vanderpoel then gained the floor and moved the previous question, which was not decided at the close of this.

Article on Bedsteads.

Bedsteads with plank bottoms are better, because they are cheaper; secondly, because they are less trouble; thirdly, because they are much more pleasant for sleeping; and lastly, on a plank bottom, the circulation will be full and free, and the health must be better.—*New[illegible] Agriculturist*

We advise the writer of the above, to procure some white oak plank for a bottom to his bed, as pine would be too likely to yield to the pressure of his projecting bones and check the "free circulation" of the air beneath him.—*Boston Cultivator.*

MILITIA of the United States, according to the returns of 1839:—Maine, 4[illegible] 33[illegible]; New Hampshire, 28,762; Massachusetts, 90,857; Vermont, 26,307; Rhode Island, 4,491; Connecticut, 43,176; New York, 162,172; New Jersey, 39,1[illegible]; Pennsylvania, 202,281; Delaware, 9,2[illegible]; Maryland, 46,864; Virginia, 105,5[illegible]; North Carolina, 65,218; South Carolina, 48,817; Georgia, 57,312; Alabama, 4[illegible] 332; Louisiana, 14,808; Mississippi, 3[illegible] 804; Tennessee, 60,982; Kentucky, 8[illegible] 335; Ohio, 146,428; Indiana, 53,9[illegible]; Illinois, 27,386; Missouri, 34,856; Arkansas, 2,028; Michigan, 5,476; Florida Territory, 827; Wisconsin, 5,223; Iowa —; D. of Columbia, 1,249—total, 1,492,444.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. A man named George Fletcher, was caught in the machinery of Messrs. Phillips and Odenheimer's calico factory in South Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, and mangled so dreadfully that he died in about two hours after the accident. He was coiled entirely round the shaft, stripped of his clothes, a leg severed from his body below the knee so that it fell off, and an arm broken near the shoulder. He was an exemplary man and has left a wife and children destitute.

EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The United States contain 2,300,000 square miles. One half of this is settled, and contains about 13,000,000 of inhabitants. If the United States numbered as many inhabitants to the square mile as France, our population would be 363,000,000.—The whole area of cultivated lands in Great Britain and Ireland, is about forty-five millions of acres.

MELANCHOLY. On Saturday last James B. F. Warren, an intelligent and promising youth, aged 13 years, a pupil of Framingham Academy, and oldest son of James L. L. F. Warren of Brighton, was drowned by falling through the ice while skating on Concord River.

A Fire occurred about 11 o'clock, on Sunday night in Braintree, which destroyed a house and out buildings, belonging to Messrs. Hollingsworth & Co., paper-makers—Loss about $3000